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Central Normal College Quarterly

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CLASS A TRAINING

HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS, TAKE NOTICE

On page 4 of this paper you will find particulars of the most practical and economical Training Department for teachers.

Expenses are reasonable in the C. N. C. See page 8 for particulars. Write for information not found in this paper. Address:

CENTRAL NORMAL COLLEGE, DANVILLE, INDIANA

OPENING DATES

Mid-Spring Opening....April 18, 1922
Summer Term Opening..May 30, 1922
Mid-Summer Opening....July 11, 1922
Fall Term Opening.....Sept. 19, 1922

April 18th Is The Big Day For Teachers

Chapel Hall | Recitation Hall | Boiler House | Science Hall

Buildings of Central Normal College, Danville, Indiana

JONATHAN RIGDON, President

An Indiana Standard Normal School and a College

Accredited for the following Courses: Class A, Class B, One-Year, Two-Year Elementary Life, Three-Yerr Standard Normal (Class C), Two-Year Home Economics Life, Three-Year Commercial Teachers Life, Four-Year (A. B.), High School Life.

SUMMER TERM CLASSES

Classes in a Large Proportion of These Subjects Will Be Organized April 18th.

FOR THE SUMMER TERM OF 1922, MAY 30 TO AUGUST 17

Central Normal College will offer a long list of classes to meet the needs of teachers and prospective teachers. Many of these subjects, but not all, will be offered at the beginning of the Spring term, April 18. In every subject listed below a class will be formed May 30, if even five or six students demand it.

All large classes will be divided into as many sections as may be needed, to comply with the fifty-member rule.

Common Branch Subjects

A mastery of the common school subjects should constitute the basis of every liberal education. If one is deficient in his knowledge of the common branches, he is obliged to purchase all his future progress at an enormous cost. The Central Normal College never neglects its duty to its students. The ablest members of the faculty teach one or more of these classes:

Grammar I.
Grammar II.
Arithmetic II. (Commercial).
Physiology.
General Geography.
U. S. History.
Public School Drawing.
Public School Music.
Penmanship.

High School Subjects

Algebra I.
Algebra II.
Plane Geometry I.
Plane Geometry II.
European History.
Civics.
U. S. History.
Caesar.
Vergil.
American Literature.
English Literature.

College Subjects

Solid Geometry.
College Algebra.
Trigonometry.
Calculus.
Beginning Physics.
Advanced Physics.
Beginning Chemistry.
Advanced Chemistry.
Botany.
Zoology.
Early European Civilization.
American History.
Recent American History.
Sociology.
Economics.
Beginning Latin.
Advanced Latin.
Beginning French
French II.
Advanced French.
Rhetoric and Composition.
American Literature.
English Literature.
The Novel.
Reading and Speaking.
Bible Study.

Teacher's Professional Subjects

Psychology I.
Psychology II.
Methods in the Common Branches (including Primary Methods).
History of Education.
Critical Thinking (Teacher's Logic).
High School Methods.
Supervised Teaching.

ciples of Teaching.
ducational Testing.
Methods in Home Economics.
Methods in Commercial Subjects.

Vocational Subjects

Home Economics I.
Home Economics II.
Home Economics III.
Home Economics IV.

Commercial Subjects

Bookkeeping I.
Bookkeeping II.
Bookkeeping III.
Shorthand I.
Shorthand II.
Shorthand III.
Typewriting I.
Typewriting II.
Typewriting III.
Office Practice.
Commercial Law.
English Grammar.
Rhetoric and Composition.
Penmanship.

Music Subjects

Piano for all grades.
Voice for all grades.
Public School Music I.
Supervisor's Course in Public School Music.
Harmony.
History of Music.
Violin, Mandolin, Cornet, Clarinet, etc.

Drawing and Art Subjects

Public School Drawing I.
Public School Drawing II.
Public School Drawing III.
Supervisor's Course in Public School Drawing.
Private lessons in Oil, Water Color, China Painting, Industrial Art.

Bible Study in C. N. C.

There are two courses in the Bible, one in the Old Testament and one in the New. These are full-time courses in English. Prof. Reibold is the instructor. He has made a life-time study of the Bible, and owns a wonderful library.

It is believed that these courses will accomplish the following nine things:

1. Should increase and not diminish the student's respect and reverence for the Bible as the greatest of books.
2. Should lead to a more intelligent foundation for this feeling.
3. Should impart a fair conception of the history involved.
4. Should give to each student a connected story of the field covered.
5. Should give an intelligent grasp of the fundamental ethical and religious principles involved and their relation to life today.
6. Should justify the claim that the Bible is great literature.
7. Should give a clear conception of the leading Bible characters and Bible stories.
8. Should increase the student's power of expression, both oral and written.
9. Should steer clear of any sectarian or denominational teaching.

CLASSES IN BASKET BALL COACHING SPRING AND SUMMER

Mr. Thomas E. Cain, the regular coach, who so successfully presented courses in basket ball coaching last summer, will organize his first coaching classes at the Spring Mid-Term opening. The work will continue until the close of the school year.

A special fee of $2 will be charged for the course. The class is open to any student regularly enrolled for a term of other work. All others will pay $25 for coaching only.

MARY BROOKINS,
Home Economics.

Home Economics

The enrollment in the Home Economics department this year has been unusually large. Much interest has been taken in all the work of the department.

There have been classes in cooking and sewing each term. Last term the class in cookery made a trip to Indianapolis and went through Kingan's meat packing establishment, thereby gaining knowledge along this line first hand.

The class in "Household Planning, Furnishing and Management" spent a day in Indianapolis, studying types and styles of periodical and modern furniture, listening to explanations and examining oriental and domestic rugs and visiting the Art Institute. The class in "Care of the Sick" was very kindly shown through the Methodist hospital in Indianapolis and received inspirational suggestions along health lines. In connection with this work, the girls of the school were given the opportunity to hear a lecture by Miss Rein, who is working in behalf of the Purity League.

The work for the remainder of the year will include "Special Methods in Home Economics," "Dietetics," "Feeding the Family," beginning and advanced cooking, beginning and advanced sewing and a class in art needlework.

The former six-term course has been replaced by the new six-term Life Licence Course, known as the special two-year supervisors course in Home Economics, for which C. N. C. has been accredited by the State Training Board. This course, when completed, qualifies one to teach or to supervise Home Economics in the public schools without examination and entitles the graduate to a provisional certificate and a life license.

This year the department will have a number of graduates. There will be no difficulty for these graduates to secure some of the choice Home Economics positions in the state.

We invite all our former students to return to C. N. C. for advanced work in Home Economics. To all new students—the department welcomes you!

Teachers

—Do not fail to make credits this summer on your LIFE LICENSE COURSE. Come April 18th and make 18 weeks. Count up your attendance. When you get 72 weeks of college work, you can graduate from the Two-Year Course and be FREE OF EXAMINATION.

The Commencement of 1922

The annual commencement exercises of the Central Normal College will be held from June 24th to June 29th. The alumnal banquet is the evening of June 28. The graduating exercises will occur on Thursday evening, June 29.

The members of the Scientific class of 1912 will hold their first reunion during the week. Miss Shirley Ader, a resident member, is in charge of the arrangements. This class numbered 59, and every member should be in Danville to participate. It will be the largest class reunion ever held here.

Readers will please note that our school year does not close June 29th. The year will close Aug. 10th. The catalogue date is Aug. 17th, but one week will be gained by teaching on Saturday.

Athletics For Summer

Coach Cain will conduct gymnasium classes for both men and women. The work will be that which is given in all colleges. Each class will meet twice per week for carefully selected exercises that bring into use all the muscles of the body. Class members will receive sufficient training to give them confidence in presenting the same work in the public schools. This is the most useful of all athletics, being scientifically planned to produce perfect development of the body.

There will be an opportunity for a large number to play basket ball.

There will be inter-class games, throughout the spring and summer. These will be hotly contested and provide all the excitement that devotees of the game desire.

There will be a special coach for baseball. He will have charge of the college team, but will need many other players in his workouts. Classes will organize their forces for inter-class games. You can be a member of a team here.

Announcement of the classes in basket ball coaching is made elsewhere in this paper.

Teachers!! Do Not Fail

to make credits this summer on your

LIFE LICENSE COURSE

Come April 18th and make 18 weeks. Count up your attendance. When you get 72 weeks of college work, you can graduate from the Two-Year Course, and be FREE OF EXAMINATION.

DATES OF ENTRANCE FOR TEACHERS

A State Board of Education rule, printed on another page, forbids entrance after the opening day of a term, except on account of sickness or late closing of a school. In such cases one may enter as many as ten days late, but must enter on the earliest liest possible day. Teachers may close their schools a few days earlier by teaching on Saturdays.

The ten-day periods for the three openings are as follows:

March 7 to March 20.
April 18 to May 1.
May 30 to June 12.

DATES OF ENTRANCE FOR CLASS A COURSE

High school graduates can enter on exactly the same dates as teachers. Those now in the Senior class can enter as late as March 20, provided they graduate the preceding week. The same is true of May 1 and June 12.

Write to us, if the above is not clear.

Personals

Dr. S. A. Smith is located at Henryville, Ind. He is preaching and teaching.

Jennie A. Willoughby, Scientific of '09, has moved west, and is teaching in the high school of Greybull, Wyo.

R. Earl Swindler, Classic '08, is head of the history department in the Louisiana Industrial Institute, Ruston, La.

Elma Snedaker is now preaching. She is much in love with the work, and is said to highly please her audiences.

Chas. H. Money, Scientific of '91, is a high school instructor in Indianapolis. His son, Wayne, is now attending the C. N. C.

Mrs. Arla Wagner Inman lives at St. Bernice, Ind., where she is postmistress. She is expecting to send her daughters to C. N. C. when old enough.

Chas. A. Greathouse, a C. N. C. man, has been appointed the Indiana member of the national Democratic committee. He has once before served in that capacity.

E. C. Eikeman, Classic '03, is a candidate before the primary for Congress from his district. His home is at New Palestine, but he has an office in Indianapolis.

R. O. Cole, student of '17, is superintendent at Benton, Ky. He receives a handsome salary. He is now a graduate from the agricultural department of Purdue.

Ex-Governor Samuel M. Ralston, Scientific of '84, is being urged to become a candidate for the United States Senate. He has not yet consented. He is the foremost Democrat of Indiana.

An Indiana county superintendent writes as follows: "The C. N. C. is a great old school and I am glad to hear of her success. May she continue to do the good work she has done in the past!"

W. H. Pigg, Lawyer of '95, is a candidate for Congress from his district. He is a lawyer in Martinsville, Ind. If nominated and elected, he will have a good chance of being the tallest man in Washington.

Mrs. Jennie Burks Summers, Scientific of '91, is much enjoying the many receptions and parties at Washington, incident to the Armament Conference, and the reopening of the White House to the public. Mr. Summers is a Representative from Walla Walla, Wash.

Dr. Logan Esarey, professor of history in Indiana University, and editor of the Indiana Magazine of History, is writing a history of normal schools in Indiana. He desires information of all the independent normals ever established in the state. He is a C. N. C. graduate of 1896.

Rev. Harry Willard, pastor of M. E. church, Middletown, Ill., writes us a most pleasing letter. He was here two years back in the eighties. He says: "I hope some time to peep in on you, and refresh my memory, and for a little while live over again those happy times. I studied some elsewhere, but no college is so dear to me as the C. N. C."

Will R. King, Lawyer of '91, is now practicing in Washington, D. C. He served a term as chief counsel for the reclamation division of the Department of the Interior. In a recent letter to President Rigdon he said: "I have often thought of the thirty-five-year period during which you and Prof. Hargrave have struggled to help the students of the C. N. C., and I apologize for not stopping off there and renewing acquaintance more often."

WHAT IS THE C. N. C.?

Told In Questions and Answers

1. What Kind of Institution Is the C. N. C.?

A Standard Normal School, ranking next to the State Normal School, accredited for Classes A and B, the One-Year Course, the Two-Year Elementary Life License Course, the Three-Year (Class C) Standard Normal Course, and the Four-Year (A. B.) Life License Course.

2. Does it Provide the Two-Year Special Supervisors' Courses?

Yes, in Home Economics and Business.

3. Does it Maintain a Four-Year College Course?

It does. High school graduates may secure the A. B. degree in 12 terms, equal to eight semesters. Those with less than three terms' work are freshmen; those with three to six, sophomores; those with six to nine, juniors; those with nine to twelve, seniors.

4. What Does it Have for the Beginning Teacher?

The Class A course, required of every beinning teacher in Indiana. This course, as given in the C. N. C., is practical from start to finish. The instructors have taught in all kinds of public schools, and know the difficulties the young teacher must overcome. They go with their students to the public schools, of Danville, where the work of highly trained and skillful teachers is observed. This is more valuable to the beginner than practice teaching.

5. What Does it Have for the Class A Teacher?

The Class B course. Many teachers who have taken Class A in other schools come to the C. N. C. for Class B. They are free to speak out in commendation of the sympathetic attitude of the instructors, the genuine spirit of work manifested by the students, and the practical results secured.

6. What Does it Have for the Class B Teacher?

The One-Year Course, 12 weeks beyond the Class B course, qualifying to teach in a grade school in connection with a high school.

The Elementary Life License course, requiring four terms beyond Class B. This course gives a provisional license, without examination, and later a life license to teach in all Indiana schools below the high school. Advanced standing is given for work previously taken. Many teachers can complete this course in one summer. See the C. N. C. Catalogue for the State Board requirements.

7. What Does it Have for One Desiring to Teach in a High School?

Everything that any school has. Thousands of its students are now teaching in the high schools of Indiana and other states. One can work out the State Board requirements and secure license by examination, just as do the students of a State Normal or a University. There is no other way, until one has had four years' work beyond a high school course.

8. What Does it Have for a High School Teacher?

The Standard Normal course, qualifying the graduate to hold the commission of a high school. Every C. N. C. graduate of this course has held a choice position every year. School officials beg for them, scores of calls coming for them every year, after all are employed.

Also the Life License Course for teaching in the high schools.

Also a Four-Year A. B. course.

One can take his A. B. in the Central Normal College and secure his A. M. in university in one year.

N. B. One graduating from the Standard Normal Course after Sept. 1, 1922, will not be qualified to hold a commission.

9. What Does it Have for One Who Wishes a University Degree?

It has college work in Science, English, History, Mathematics, Language, Education and Economics. C. N. C. credits are accepted everywhere, from Yale to Leland Stanford.

10. What Does it Have for the Primary Teacher?

Mrs. E. E. Olcott's priceless instruction in primary methods.

Hundreds of teachers have attended the C. N. C. expressly for her work. They say her class, alone, is worth more than the cost of the term. She is Indiana's greatest authority in this line. She teacher Spring and Summer only.

11. Does it Have a School of Business?

It has a strong one. The courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Typewriting prepare for any kind of office work, and for teaching the commercial subjects. This is one of the best business schools of Indiana.

12. Does it Have a Department of Home Economics?

Yes. Courses are conducted every term, to meet the wants of all present.

13. Does it Have a High School Course?

Yes. The academic department is a commissioned high school.

14. Does it Teach Music?

There are courses for Piano, Voice, and Public School Music. Music lessons can be taken with other courses, with but little extra cost. Also instruction on all small instruments.

15. Does it Teach Athletics?

Yes. There is a gymnasium, and also an excellent athletic field, with ball grounds, tennis courts and running tracks.

16. Why Have 34,057 Indiana Students Selected the C. N. C.?

Because it does what it advertises to do.

Because its students accomplish much in a short time. A county superintendent in Illinois once said that he was glad to have a teacher go to the C. N. C., for she came back with something she could use.

Because the instructors are competent, enthusiastic in their work, and congenial.

Because expenses are always reasonable. The college authorities make it their business to prevent improper charges.

Because almost all students room in private families under the refining influence of home life.

Because Danville is a beautiful town, large enough to supply all the student's needs and small enough to lack most of the distractions of a city.

Because Danville is really interested in the welfare of students. Parents may send their sons and daughters with a feeling of safety.

Because Danville is one of the most healthful places in the United States, being supplied with absolutely pure water from flowing artesian wells.

Because the C. N. C. is not operated for gain. The law requires every cent it receives to be expended upon the school. The trustees serve without compensation.

Because Danville is only 20 miles from the center of the state, and easily accessible from any community. A Danville electric car leaves Indianapolis almost every hour of the day and evening.

A Catalogue will be sent if you ask for it.

JONATHAN RIGDON,
President.

Life License Courses

Teaching is a desirable profession. It gives opportunity for an ideal life of service and culture. The one hindrance, of long standing, that of insufficient wage, has been removed in Indiana.

Fewer men and women will henceforth leave the profession for other employment. All will desire to secure life licenses and be free from the periodical annoyance of passing examinations. The teaching profession is the only one ever burdened in this way.

The Indiana law provides a reasonable way for teachers to receive, without examination, three grades of life license to teach: A two-year course in a normal school, for rural and grade schools; a three-year course for high school supervisors in music, art, home economics, and commercial subjects; a four-year course for all other high school teaching.

Teachers that have money enough will find it profitable to enter a normal school this summer and remain until graduation. Others may complete in a few years, by attending summers only. The last plan is not so valuable to the teacher, since continuous attendance adds much to one's mental development.

On completing a course the graduate is given a provisional certificate, which is a license to teach for four years without examination. At the end of that period the life license is issued.

The Central Normal College is accredited for all the courses named, except those in music and art. Teachers will find desirable advantages in this school, and will save much on their living expenses. If you have not attended the C. N. C., try it this summer. You can then decide if you will continue until graduation. Your credits will be accepted by any other school.

The One Year Course

A rule of the Indiana State Board of Education requires the teachers of a grade school in connection with a high school to have had one year of normal school training. This means 12 weeks more than the Class B course of 24 weeks. Teachers are finding it highly profitable to have this qualification.

Due to the consolidation of schools, the number of schools not covered by the rule is rapidly decreasing, and the number within the scope of the rule increasing. It is an advance worth while to pass from one kind of school to the other, even if without an increase in wages.

Many who are now teaching on a Class A certificate can secure 24 weeks in the C. N. C. next summer and earn the one-year certificate. The third term begins March 7th. Those whose schools close prior to that date must enter at the opening. Those whose schools close between March 7th and March 13th must enter on the 13th. Those whose schools close between March 13th and March 20th can enter on the 20th. That is the last day for entrance to secure credit for 24 weeks. This is in accordance with a State Board rule. To violate the rule would make the course illegal.

Make your arrangements to enter by the 20th. You can gain a few days on your school term by teaching on Saturdays.

The College Course
The A. B. Degree

The College Course, in Indiana colleges and universities, requires 136 weeks beyond graduation from a commissioned high school. Any variation from this requirement is looked upon with suspicion by school officials. Candidates for a degree should be careful about asking for or accepting any favors that shorten the time. A degree granted on under time lays one subject to investigation by every set of officials with whom he may come in contact. We observe that universities and state officials do not ask about degrees as much as about subjects, hours per week, and total time in attendance. From these data they determine if the candidate has earned his standing. They do not hesitate to abide by their own decision, regardless of degree or the institution that granted it.

By Indiana law, and rulings of the State Board of Education, all the training courses established for teachers count full time on the College course. To make that clear, we will name courses and state the time allowed:

The College course requires 144 weeks beyond the commissioned high school course; 132 weeks beyond the Class A course of 12 weeks; 120 weeks beyond the Class B course of 24 weeks; 108 weeks beyond the one-year course of 36 weeks; 72 weeks beyond the two-year course of 72 weeks; 36 weeks beyond the Standard Normal course of 108 weeks.

Every person desires an A. B. degree. It is easy for an Indiana teacher to secure it. At present wages, one should save enough in one year of teaching to defray the expenses for one year in the Central Normal College. A teacher who has had 36 weeks of the course might easily enter next summer and remain until graduation. Should a small loan have to be negotiated for the second year's expenses, it could be paid off out of the next year's savings.

Delay is often hazardous. In forty years' work with teachers, we have known many cases in which college attendance was postponed from year to year and then given up, to be afterwards regretted. Make your decision soon and then act.

College Inn and Cafeteria

The building near the college that has been known as the college boarding house, and which for two years has been under control of Mrs. Breeding, will hereafter be known as the College Inn and Cafeteria.

A substantial addition has been built, largely increasing the size of the dining room. The entire building has been redecorated and every room will have all new furniture and furnishings.

The living rooms will be rented to women students. There will be a matron in charge. There will be a reception room, and facilities for laundry work.

The cafeteria will be open to both men and women, to students and faculty. It is the intention to provide very superior accommodations, and at as moderate expense as possible. The dining room will have new and modern equipment. Meals will be provided for a large number of people.

PRESIDENT JONATHAN RIGDON,
Grammar and Sociology.

INN AND CAFETERIA
(Concluded from Page 3)

It is believed that a cafeteria so near the college will be a great convenience to all and that a substantial reduction can be made in the prices that have prevailed since the war began.

The rooms will be ready for girls at the opening of the third term, March 7th, and the cafeteria also will open on that date.

Dr. Lewis M. Terman, Classic '98, now of the department of education of Leland Stanford Junior University, has this to say of the late Herschel Hall: "I have read of the death of Herschel Hall, the noted short story writer. He was an old-time C. N. C. chum of mine, back in '97 and '98. We studied several books of Vergil, in addition to those being read by the class. He was one of the most interesting men I ever have known."

Indiana Training Courses

As Required by Law and the State Board of Education.

The law of 1908 requires a beginning teacher, in any kind of public school, to take the Class A training course of twelve weeks, in an accredited normal school or accredited department of a college. In addition to this course, the teacher must secure license to teach, at the regular examination, held by a County Superintendent. If the papers are graded by the County Superintendent, the license is good for that county only. At option of the applicant, the papers may be sent to the State Superintendent and a license secured that will be valid in any county of the state.

There are now six general courses that may be taken in regular order, each counting full credit on the one following, until the student has 144 weeks of college work, when an A. B. degree will be granted, and also a life license to teach in high schools. In addition to the above, there are five special two-year life-license courses for supervisors of music, art, domestic science, manual training and business.

An explanation of the general courses follow:

The Class A Course

Entrance Requirements: Graduation from a certified or a commissioned high school, or successful passing of the state examination for high school equivalency.

Time of Entrance: At the opening of a term. One can enter one to ten days late, in case the delay is due to high school graduation occurring within the period of ten days, or to sickness. In this case, entrance should not be later than the Monday following graduation. Our terms begin March 7, April 18 and May 30.

Time Required: Twelve weeks' continuous work, all in the same school, except in case of late entrance, as already explained. In such case the time may be as short at ten weeks.

The Course: (1) one of the following professional subjects: Introduction to Education, General Psychology, Child Psychology, Methods, with Observation; (2) one common branch; (3) one college subject; (4) a second common branch or a second college subject.

The above four classes make a legal course, but, if desired, the student may add one of the following: drawing, penmanship, vocal music, typewriting, or one private lesson per week in voice or on an instrument. Physical training is allowed in all the courses. Domestic science may be selected as a college subject.

The Class B Course

Entrance Requirement: Completion of the Class A course.

Time of Entrance: Same as for Class A. The ten-day exception applies here at the closing of the teacher's school, if teaching, or to sickness.

Time Required: Twelve weeks of continuous work, all in the same school. The old rule that this course could be taken in two periods of six weeks each has been repealed.

The course:

(1) One of the following professional subjects:
Principles of Teaching.
Methods with Observation.
Psychology.
(2) One common branch.
(3) One college subject.
(4) A second common branch or a second college subject.

A drill subject and physical training may be added, as in Class A. There must be no duplication of Class A work. Domestic science may be selected as a college subject.

One-Year Training Course

Twelve weeks in addition to courses A and B.

(1) One professional subject, not taken in A or B.
(2) One common branch.
(3) English.
(4) Sociology or Ethics.

This course qualifies one to teach in a grade school in connection with a high school.

Two-Year Elementary Life License Course.

This course requires 36 weeks in addition to the one-year course. See the catalogue for the subjects. Five hours of supervised teaching is required. Graduates of this course receive a diploma, and a provisional certificate, which allows them to teach in the rural and grade schools for four years, without examination. At the end of the four-year period a life license is given. This course qualifies for high school teaching, but the license must be secured by examination.

Teachers who have no trouble in passing the examinations desire this course for the distinction it gives. It is the shortest course that leads to graduation and a diploma.

No school is allowed to issue a diploma for less than three terms of residence work. We can, therefore, accept credits from other colleges for three terms only. This is a new rule of the State Board of Education.

A high school graduate can complete this course before teaching, and never have to secure license by examination. In this respect it takes the place of the old three-year course at the State Normal.

The law makes graduation from a commissioned high school an entrance requirement for the two-year and the four-year courses.

By a ruling of the State Board of Education, a graduate of a certified high school must count off 24 weeks of college work to make up the difference between a certified course and a commissioned course, or pass the state examination for high school deficiency. This applies to the two-year and the four-year course, but not to Class A, Class B, one-year, or standard normal course.

The Three-Year (Standard Normal or Class C) Course

The time is one year in addition to the two-year course. See the catalogue for the subjects.

Also, see the special article in another column, explaining a new State Board of Education ruling pertaining to graduates of this course. The course remains unchanged, being fixed by law, but those graduating after Sept. 1, 1922, will not be qualified to hold the commission of a high school.

The Four-Year (A. B.) Life License Course

The time is one year in addition to the three-year course, making 144 weeks in all, above the commissioned high school course. See the rule, as given in discussion of two-year course, for graduates of certified high schools.

Refer to the catalogue for the subjects and the requirements as to a major.

The graduate receives an A. B. degree, and a provisional certificate, which allows him to teach in high school four years, without examination. At the end of that period a life license is issued. This life license privilege applies only to such subjects as have been studied 72 weeks.

Students not intending to become teachers may elect other subjects to replace the professional work, required of teachers, thus securing the usual college or university A. B. course.

New Books For Library

Prospective students and former students will be interested in the character of the recent additions to the College Library. We have not the space to name single volumes.

Thomas Jefferson's complete works, 20 volumes.

Sir Walter Scott's works, 12 volumes.

Six Thousand Years of History, 10 volumes.

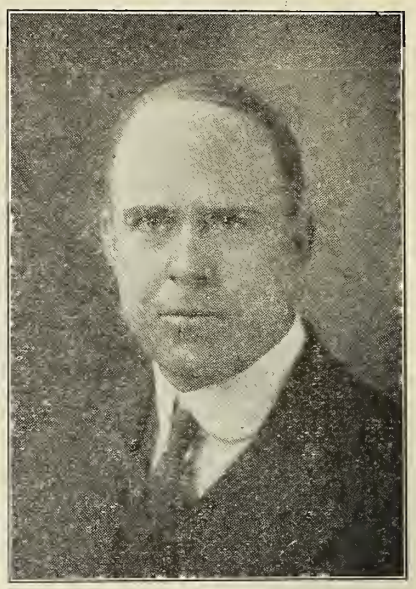
Whittier's works, seven volumes.

Modern Achievements, 10 volumes.

Ridpath's History of the United States, six volumes.

History of World War, 10 volumes.

Encyclopedia Americana, 30 volumes.



VICE-PRESIDENT H. M. WHISLER.
Education.

Primary Methods—Mrs. Olcott's Special Work

Many teachers attend the C. N. C. every summer, especially to be in Mrs. Olcott's training classes. They are wise in so doing. She is the foremost Indiana authority. All training students in attendance between April 18th and July 7th can be in her classes.

All students for Class A and Class B who enter during April may select Methods as the professional subject. The first six weeks they will be in Mrs. Olcott's charge. The last six weeks the classes will have other instructors who will finish the work. Those entering for the above courses at the opening of the Summer term may likewise elect primary work in the first six weeks.

An effort will be made to avoid duplication for those who have been in Mrs. Olcott's class in former years. The plan is to do all possible to make this invaluable training available to all.

Standard Normal Course An Important Ruling

The Standard Normal Course is known in the state law as Class C. When given in a standard normal school, it is known as the standard normal course. It was made important, some years ago, by a State Board ruling that a graduate of this course is qualified to hold the commission of a high school.

A new ruling takes away the above privilege ,but those who have started the course and can graduate by Sept. 1, 1922, will be allowed to hold a commission. That is, one who completes this three-year course by the above date will come under the old ruling. One graduating after that date can not hold a commission except on completing a four-year course. It is well worth while for one to complete this school year, if possible.

Count your time and determine if you are in the favored list. The course requires 108 weeks. A teacher with 84 weeks' attendance can complete by entering the C. N. C. not later than March 20th; one with 90 weeks can enter April 18th; one with 96 weeks can enter May 30th.

After this school year there will be no inducement to take out a standard normal diploma. The Two-Year Elementary, the Three-Year Special, and the Four-Year A. B. will be the graduating courses. The last named will be the only one that will qualify to hold a commission.

W. E. LUGENBEEL,
Mathematics.

How Does One Qualify To Teach In Indiana?

The first thing to do is to graduate from a certified or commissioned high school. In lieu of that, one may pass the state examination for high school equivalency.

The second is to complete the twelve weeks' Class A training course in an accredited normal school.

The third is to secure license to teach by passing the examination held by the county superintendents, on the last Saturday of each month, from January to September. This examination may be taken prior to or while pursuing the Class A course, but the license can not be issued until the Class A certificate has been secured.

The law does not permit one to take the Class A course until requirement No. 1 has been met. The high school course and Class A can not overlap.

It is possible, by the law of 1919, to secure license without examination, by completing the Two-Year Elementary Course before teaching. One desiring to teach in high schools may do the same by taking the Four-Year A. B. Course.

Danville and Indianapolis

One in Danville can reach the State House in Indianapolis in about the same time as some citizens of that city. Every person in Indiana wishes to know the Capital city, because it is the capital of the state, and because it is one of the well-known cities of the world. A few Saturdays devoted to seeing the city in general, the public buildings, the state museum, the monument, the parks, the statues of historic characters, the union station, etc., will give quite an education in state affairs.

Those who live far away from any school might well select the C. N. C. on account of its central location.

J. H. ROBLYER,
Science.

Supervised Teaching

More than four times as many students are taking Supervised Teaching this term as have taken the subject any previous term. The work is required of those graduating from the two, three and four-year courses unless they have had more than forty-five months of teaching experience.

Students at present more fully than ever before realize the value of supervised teaching. Actually standing before classes and teaching in the presence of a critic teacher affords a type of training to be had in no other way. The student gains confidence in his ability to meet the many unforeseen classroom conditions as they arise. Lesson plans are submitted to the critic teacher and numerous conferences are held, in which means are considered for improving the student's methods of procedure.

MRS. E. E. OLCOTT,
Primary Methods.

The work is carried on in connection with the public schools of Danville, hence the student is constantly in contact with real problems of teaching and of school administration. Here he sees how theoretical methods and psychology are applied in actual schoolroom practice.

Danville has an excellent corps of teachers under the direction of one of the most competent and progressive superintendents in the state. Both superintendent and teachers are eager to co-operate with the college in the matter of teacher training. All educators understand that a department of Supervised Training in the public schools not only serves the cause of education in general, but also operates to raise the level of work in the local system where it is organized.

Students may come to Central Normal College with the assurance that they will be well cared for in the matter of Supervised Teaching.

State Board Rules

Rules governing attendance on the work of all certificate courses, including Classes A and B, have been slightly modified and are now as follows:

Entrance: Students should enter courses only on the first day of the term. Late entrance is permissible only when unavoidable by reason of the late closing of a school year, or sickness.

In no case shall a student be permitted to enter a teachers' course after the tenth school day of the term.

Late entrance should be counted as absence and treated under the rule for absence.

FAY O. HORN,
English and French.

A Wonderful Opportunity

The Study of English Grammar With a Distinguished Grammarian.

Students of the Central Normal College have a most valuable privilege, that of receiving the instruction of President Jonathan Rigdon in English Grammar. He is the author of text books on grammar that have been much used for thirty-five years. His classes now use the latest edition, but recently from the press.

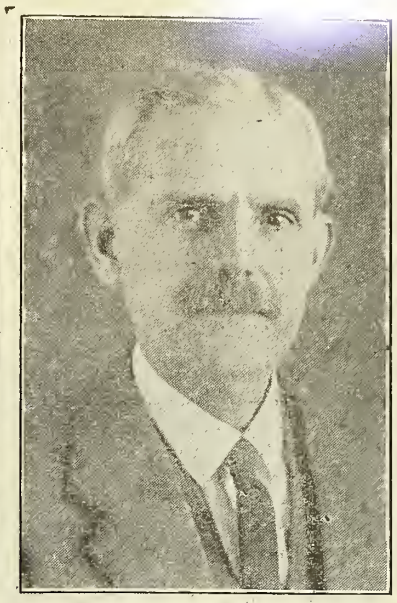
It is now generally recognized that this subject should be taught in the high schools and not in the grades. It is rapidly being given a place in Indiana high schools. Teachers of English will now feel the need of a better knowledge of technical grammar. They can secure it in President Rigdon's classes. With good grammar teaching in the high schools, we will soon see an end to the long-time criticism of high school graduates by college professors and business men. They claim that these graduates have almost no workable knowledge of good English.

Every summer we have enough students for this subject to make three or four classes. There should be six this year. Nearly all county superintendents are recommending Rigdon's Grammar as a high school text. Come to the C. N. C. and learn the subject from the author.

Three Things To Know

The Central Normal College operates under the "quarter system," that is four terms of three months each, each school year.

The Central Normal College has adopted the four-hour-four-study plan, as recommended by the Indiana State Board of Education. Each student must carry four solids, and each of his four classes recites four days per week. In addition he may select one drill subject. The credit received is a full equivalent, but no more, of that made under any other system, for the same number of weeks. One of the four solids may be a common branch. All the common branch subjects, except arithmetic, give a credit on the college course. This is in accordance with a State Board ruling.



GEO. H. REIBOLD,
History.

The Central Normal College is accredited for all the Indiana Life License Courses, except those in Music and Art. It is safe to assume that these courses will be accredited as soon as the new heads of the two departments are established in their work.

A College Course; What Is It?

There is a misconception as to the answer to this question. Let us reason about it.

The subject will be clearer if we first consider a high school course. In Indiana that is four year's work above the common school course. This is true almost everywhere. It does not matter if the course is taken in a public school, in a parochial academy, in a girls' boarding school, or a college. The name of the school has nothing to do with the name of the course.

The answer to our question now is apparent. A college course is four years' work beyond the high school course. The name of the school should have nothing to do with the name of the course. If taken in a school that is known as a university, that does not make it a university course. The degree of A. B. has been standardized as the proper degree for a college course. Those who have done no work after receiving this degree are college men. If the degree has been taken in a university, that does not make the graduate a university man. He is not properly a university man until he has earned his A. M. degree.

Our American schools have been much criticized for using the name university, when nine-tenths of their students are doing college work. Take the college students away from a western university and few will remain, none at all in some of them. David Starr Jordan proposed that these schools be started on the transformation to true universities by first excluding the freshmen and sophomores. Nothing has been done and nothing will be done as long as the present scramble for supremacy through numbers continues.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT

MUSIC IN THE C. N. C.; VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

The Music Faculty

Mrs. Jane Luscomb, Piano.

Mrs. Iris Gaston, Assistant on Piano.

Miss Grace Reynolds, Vocal Classes, Private Lessons in Voice.

Prof. Fred Luscomb, Harmony, History of Music, Violin, Clarinet, Cornet, and other Band and Orchestral Instruments.

There are graduating courses in Piano, Voice, Public School Music, Violin, Clarinet, etc. Full credit will be given for work done elsewhere. Students are started where their present knowledge and skill justifies. The C. N. C. has trained many who are now successful teachers or concert performers.

Students carrying programs in other departments have an excellent opportunity to take one or two lessons in music each week. Many avail themselves of this privilege and all might well do so. To sing well, or to perform well upon an instrument is a highly desirable accomplishment. You have noticed that a song or an instrumental solo attracts the crowd away from the phonograph. There is no more useful member of society than the one who can sing or play with confidence. The C. N. C. is constantly trying to keep teachers interested in music, due to its great desirability in the public schools.

The vocal classes are open to all students who have paid the general tuition. The cost of twelve or twenty-four private lessons adds but little to the expense of a term. Make your plan to take voice or instrumental lessons while here.

Music Courses for the Summer

There will be courses in Piano and Voice for both beginning and advanced students. Inquiries concerning special courses will be carefully answered. The school socials and other meetings give good opportunities for practice before audiences. Students will be given instruction to properly supplement that already taken. Beginners, as well as those advanced, will find the advantages excellent.

These courses will be maintained:

Piano, any grade.

Voice, any grade.

Sight Singing.
Public School Music.
History of Music.
Harmony.

TUITION IN MUSIC

The vocal classes are free to all who have paid the general tuition.

All private lessons at the rate of One Dollar per lesson, payable in advance for 6, 12, or 24 lessons at a time. The charge is the same for voice, piano, harmony, violin, cornet. clarinet, etc.

Rent of a practice piano, $3.00 for one hour daily for three months.

It will be observed that the above rates are much less than those made elsewhere. In most schools, students pay from $1.50 to $3.00 per lesson.

Our teachers are professional musicians of long and successful experience. We have no hesitancy in asking patronage for them, knowing that their instruction is equal to that of the best conservatories of music.

PROF. GREEN WILL RETURN

Prof. C. E. Green, the popular music instructor of last summer, will again be with us for the summer term. He will give voice lessons and teach classes in public school music. We invite all his former students to return for his instruction. The most of them expressed an intention of so doing, in case he could be secured.

We will have a great summer in music, with five professionals in the music faculty.

DRAWING AND ART

The C. N. C. offers better advantages in these subjects than ever before. There will be instruction in all phases of public school art.

Mrs. Mary Hadley Strouse will organize classes at the Mid-Term opening, April 18th, to continue twelve weeks. She is an artist, with pencil and brush, and is familiar with all the demands of the public schools. She will give private lessons in charcoal, pastel and oil.

Miss Roda Seleck's classes will start on May 30, at the opening of the Summer term. She will give private lessons in basketry, clay modeling, lettering, bookbinding, decorating of textiles and other materials. Her class work will cover stick printing, block printing, paper cutting, poster making, etc.

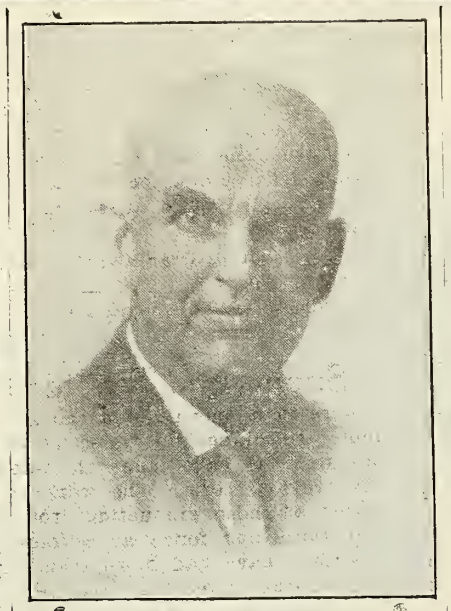
This should be an art summer for the C. N. C. Another year we may not have two such efficient instructors. Plan to do your art work this year.

GRACE REYNOLDS,
Voice and Expression.

To Parents, Sons and Daughters

A substantial increase in the number of freshmen is expected by the C. N. C. for the Fall term of 1922. There is no good reason why this should not be realized. The high schools will graduate more students than ever before, which indicates that the number to enter upon a college course will be greater. Let us briefly consider the claims of the C. N. C. for patronage.

The Faculty is composed of men and women with college and university degrees. The heads of departments have had long experience in college work. Their early students



FRED LUSCOMB,
Harmony, Violin, Etc.

now fill positions of great honor and trust throughout the nation. All the instructors are sympathetic and congenial, making personal friends of their students. There is a spirit of good will and co-operation that inspires to honest effort.

Danville is a clean college town. The citizens take the students into their homes, and do everything they can to make student life comfortable. The college young people are expected to participate in all the activities of the town, just as they would at their homes. Danville is practically free of everything that tends to attract students away from their studies. There are no slum districts. The citizens are law-abiding. Not one has been suspected of "boot-legging" and no illicit distilling has been found in the town or community.

Danville is a healthful town. It is provided with water from flowing artesian wells. It has a sanitary sewer system. It is near enough to Indianapolis that students may learn to know the Capital city and profit by its advantages, but too remote for the evil influences to have effect.

There is no more economical school than the C. N. C. Many a father is now wondering if he can raise the money to start his boy or girl to college next September. We ask him to read the article on expenses in another column. He need have no apprehension as to the quality of the accommodations. Forty thousand students have lived in Danville during the past forty-four years. Student accommodations have kept pace with the general progress of the state. Numerous parents have told us that they could keep their children in Danville cheaper than they could at home.

The college library is well selected and is growing every term. The Danville Carnegie library is free to students. Our preshmen use these libraries as much as they would if 500,000 books were available.

Credits made in the C. N. C. are accepted by all other colleges and universities. A student who has had three terms here can enter in any other school as a sophomore. There can be no risk in beginning a college course here. One hundred young men and young women, who contemplate entering a large university next September, to join a freshman class of four or five hundred members, could save money by coming to Danville, and we firmly believe would gain much, intellectually, by being in a smaller school.

Ray Reynolds, Classic of '12, is superintendent at Wilkinson, Ind.

College Notes

Mrs. Mary Hadley Strouse gave an interesting lecture at chapel on Grecian sculpture, this term.

Miss Horn will conduct classes in the English Novel. That was a popular class two years ago.

There is now a training school for Sunday school teachers in Danville. It is in the form of a society, and Prof. Lugenbeel is the instructor.

A Danville society has arranged a spring lecture course. Two of the men to appear are Wm. J. Bryan and Albert J. Beveridge. It will be a course of exceptional merit.

One of the new courses for the Spring and Summer is in Paxton's "Recent History of the United States." This will be a valuable and interesting subject. The classes should be large.

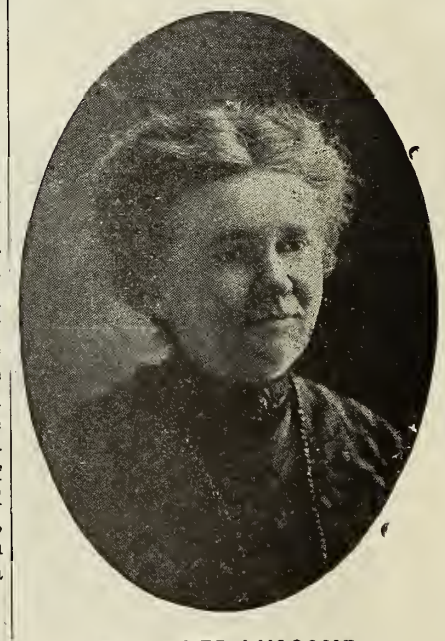
Mrs. Breeding, the popular boarding house keeper, and steadfast friend of C. N. C. students, has bought a house opposite Recitation Hall and will there keep a boarding club for students. This announcement will please many.

Prof. Fred Luscomb is teaching Harmony. It must be a wonderful privilege for a student of this subject to secure him for instructor. He has composed hundreds of instrumental and vocal pieces that are in use the world over.

Miss Reynolds will conduct classes in Expression and Public Speaking, as many as may be needed. There will be opportunity for all to secure this valuable work, without extra charge. She is a graduate of several schools and a most successful teacher.

Wm. C. Osborne, treasurer of the board of trustees of C. N. C., has resigned his position as president of the First National Bank. His college friends wish him great success in whatever business he may now engage. He has given much time and attention to college affairs.

Geo. H. Reitzel, county superintendent of Hendricks county schools, is giving two unique school contests, involving all the schools of the county. The first was a musical event, in which the high schools each presented a classical number in costume and appropriate stage setting. The great attendance for this event tested the capacity of the college chapel. The seconod is designed to bring to Danville every public school pupil, some 4,000 in all. This will be staged in the city park. Supt. Reitzel is a C. N. C. man.



MRS. FRED LUSCOMB,
Piano.

Business Department

THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS OF CENTRAL NORMAL COLLEGE

Approved by the State Department of Education.

A high school superintendent told us, a few weeks ago, that when he was employing a teacher of commercial subjects he consulted the state department officials as to the advisability of employing a graduate of one of a chain of business schools scattered about over the country. He was told that the schools mentioned had not been approved, but that they did accept graduates of the business school of Central Normal College. Fortunately one of his five applicants was such a graduate. He employed her and after two years of her work would not consider a change.

Last month an Indiana teacher of commercial subjects asked us if his credits made in a widely-known and popular business university of another state could be counted on the three-year life license course. We made inquiry and were told that after careful investigation the school in question had not been approved.

The purpose of this article is not to brag, nor is it to make information public that should be kept back. It is our understanding that the State Board of Education was given the power, by law, to approve and accredit schools, in order to raise the standard of education. It follows, therefore, that prospective students must be informed, otherwise the object of the law can not be attained. Our correspondent would not have attended the university referred to had he known he could not count his credits on the life license course.

The C. N. C. sincerely desires to merit the approval of the State Department of Education and to co-operate with it in every way. It is subject to inspection by the state, and is more fully controlled by the rules of the state than are the state schools, which have independent boards of trustees.

The C. N. C. is accredited for the training of commercial teachers and invites patronage for that work. There is a strong demand for teachers. We never have had enough qualified students to fill all the calls that come direct to us. Several have been received this year, since the supply was exhausted.

The Central Normal College is accredited by the Indiana State Board of Education for giving the three-year course leading to a life license and preparing students to teach commercial subjects in high schools.

TEACHERS COMMERCIAL COURSE

A recent Indiana law provides for a three-year lifo license course for teachers of commercial subjects in the high schools of the state There is no shorter course that gives license without examination. The C. N. C. is accredited for the course. It requires no more work in commercial subjects than is given in our office courses. The other six terms are in the usual college and professional subjects and in supervised teaching.

One can secure license by examination and teach commercial subjects after six terms of normal school or college attendance. No specified time of study of commercial subjects is required. The examination is the legal test of qualification. The best plan for a teacher is to begin in this way and later on do the remaining work for a life license.

OFFICE COURSE IN BUSINESS

The C. N. C. provides bookkeeping and stenographic courses that meet the demands of office workers everywhere. The training of commercial teachers makes no change in the office courses. This work goes right on, forty-eight weeks each year, just as it has for forty years. Every year there are modifications made to adapt the course to modern needs.

Would it not be well to take your office course in a school that has official recognition in the state? Your course will be just as modern, just as practical, just as well adapted to the needs of business as you can secure anywhere.

We use the Twentieth Cen'ury system of bookkeeping and Gregg shorthand, the most widely-taught systems in the United States. You can learn these systems here. What more could you do elsewhere, no matter what arguments may be presented to you, or what extravagant charges you pay?

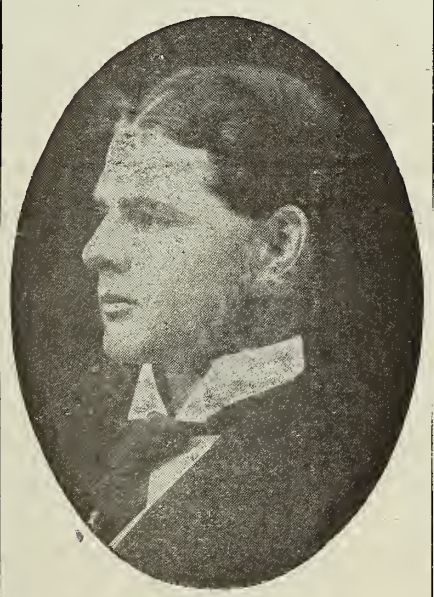
Expenses are always reasonable in Danville. You will not be required to pay for a six months' course in advance, as in many business schools. You will pay one term at a time, and no more for a term of three months than some will charge you for one month.

Write to us. We will answer your questions, and help you to learn exactly what we have and what you can do here, in advance of your coming.

BUSINESS SCHOOL EQUIPMENT

The typewriting room is provided with Remington visible machines. The students who learn the use of this machine, by the touch method, will never be at a loss in using any other modern machine, since they have the same keyboard.

The bookkeeping room is equipped with the Burrows Adding Machine and the Burrows Calculating Machine. Students pass to these machines throughout the course, just as they will when working in a bank or business office. Bookeeping is learned by practice, but in the presence of the teacher, who not only directs the practice, but gives instruction in theory. He gives many drills in correct handling of business papers, in rapid calculation, and many other things that are invaluable. The graduate will know many things that successful business men have not learned.



H. M. TOWELL,
Shorthand.

MRS. LAURA C. NISWANDER,
Bookkeeping and Commercial Law.

The Ideal vs. The Practical Training of Teachers

Educators never can agree upon the best plan to pursue in training teachers for the public schools. Some believe that a teacher should not be placed in charge of a school, or a room, with less than two to three years of training. Others claim that the strongest teachers will be developed by a short, intensive training course, followed by a year of teaching. which, in turn, must be followed by another course of training. They hold that the teacher must feel the responsibility of a school and come face to face with the problems of the school in order to receive the full benefit of later terms of training.

The idealist will plan a long course that does not present some of the important and most essential school room difficulties until the last year. The plan will be one of reasonable sequence, passing slowly from the simple to the complex. It seems logical and convinces the formulators of it that no other should be attempted. They frown upon, and make fun of the Indiana law that allows one to teach with but three months of training. In giving the Class A course, they are inclined to make it the first part of the long course referred to.

The advocates of the practical side see that it would be impossible to provide teachers in sufficient numbers by the long-course plan; that those entering upon a course of that kind will often become tired of the instruction and never teach; that those finishing may teach but one or two terms; that the children in the schools must be given the best possible teachers available under present conditions.

Indiana legislators, in 1908, being advised by the best school men of the state, took the practical view and provided for a three months' training course.

The Central Normal College never has looked with disfavor upon the Class A course, nor cast discredit upon teachers with this limited training. It has provided men and women as instructors of training classes who are in sympathy with the law, and who have had experience as teachers in the public schools. The Class A course is planned to include as many as possible of the most important needs of the rural and grade teachers. This evidently accounts for the fact that most beginning teachers from the C. N. C. make high success grades. This school will continue to present a practical course.

A long course, not only discourages the young man or young woman from selecting it, but may produce [illegible] tion of stagnation. Only a [illegible]s ago, we heard a highly successful physician say that he believed the present six-year medical course did not produce better physicians than the old-time four-year course, or even the still older two-year course. He further said that the financial inability of many aspiring young men to enter upon a six-year course has limited the profession to the rich and has so reduced the number of general practitioners that many communities are without doctors. A serious epidemic could not now be handled.

As more directly bearing on our subject, we can quote a county superintendent who recently talkod to us about training beginning teachers. He has had long experience as a town superintendent and has had as teachors under his control students fro[illegible] numerous training schools. He said he would rather employ a beginning teacher, with the practical Class A course as given in the C. N. C., than one with a two-yoar course in another school that he named.

The C. N. C. is making no claim of superiority, and has no criticism for other training schools. They could, no doubt, present cases against short courses. The purpose of this article is to set forth that the C. N. C. accepts the school situation as it is, and is endeavoring to do its full duty. It realizes that the Class A course is the most important three months' training that a teacher receives. This course will continue to be given the special attention that it deserves.

High School Work

The academic department of the Central Normal Collego is a commissioned high school. A diploma is granted on completion of the course. There are high school classes every term. The student has opportunity to select domestic science or commercial subjects. Superior advantages are to be found here in all lines.

The summer term brings a good number of high school pupils to make up back credits, thereby becoming regular in their home schools. Others come in order to secure advanced standing at home. Some come on account of the superior instruction of the college.

The College Library

The C. N. C. Library is being classified, catalogued and indexed according to the American Library Association plan. The plan is in uso in most libraries of the country. One who has learned this simple system can use one library as readily as another. Prof. Whisler is in charge of this work. He has had three years' experience as an assistant in the library of Chicago University. This gives us confidence that the task will be well done.

Mrs. Jessie Willoughby has been employed as librarian and will be in charge at all hours when the library is open. The college now has the best arrangement in its history for the use of its excellent collection of reference books. A large number of new books will be purchased as soon as those now on the shelves have been completely catalogued.

A regular librarian at the college should give some rolief to Miss Lou Robinson, the capablo librarian of the Danville Carnegia Library. She has been of wonderful assistance to our students for many ycars and will not relax in her efforts. Many of the books in her charge have been selected from lists made up by members of the college faculty.

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$800 Minimum Salary for Indiana Teachers

BY THE LAW OF 1920

Indiana school officials must now pay $800, or more, per year, to every teacher employed, regardless of experience or grade of license.

Many high school teachers receive $150 to $200 per month and there are not enough to supply the schools.

Teaching is the most attractive profession to high school graduates. You can begin earning the above wage, next September, by qualifying in the Central Normal College, where all expenses are reasonable. You can not teach unless qualified. Preparation must be in advance. There never was a more favorable time.

Expenses in C. N. C.

Tuition and library fee, per term of three months, $25.00. Board, per week, $3.50. Room rent, per week, $1.25 to $1.50.

Tuition is higher than before the war, but that is necessary in order to pay the faculty members and other employes a living wage. It is the only source of income the college has. From tuition receipts all expenses must be paid. It is remarkable that so large an institution can be supported in that way. The above charge is not as much as many tax-supported institutions collect from their students in fees of various kinds. Our students soon save more than that on the decreased living expenses.

One is not compelled to board at a $3.50 house, nor must he pay in advance for a term to secure this rate. He pays for one week at a time and is free to make a change at the end of any week. He can pay more if he chooses. The low-priced houses must stand upon merit. If they do not furnish satisfactory meals, they lose their patronage. The college has no financial interest in any boarding house. Some of our best students have not paid more than $3.50 per week at any time during the present school year.

We ask you to compare expenses in the C. N. C. with those of any college you know. Make comparison of the three important items for a college year of 36 weeks. Here are the C. N. C. figures:

Tuition and library fee, 3 terms	$ 75
Board, 36 weeks @ $3.50	126
Room rent, 36 weeks @ $1.25	45
Total for a college year	$246

Students in most Indiana colleges are paying two to four times that sum.

Education—What It Costs The Student

In the public schools it is free, so far as tuition and fees are concerned. It was the intention to extend the public system so as to include state normal schools and state universities. The schools were established, but they all have an elaborate system of fees for the student to pay.

We have lately received figures from friends in four different state universities, not far away, and will present them for comparison with the charges made by Central Normal College. The cost of room and board will also be given. The university fees are for a semester of eighteen weeks.

We will first give the figures for Central Normal College:

Tuition and Library Fee, 12 weeks	$25.00
Room rent, per week	$1.00 to $1.50
Board, per week	$3.50 to $4.00

The first state university:

Matriculation	$10.00
Incidental	25.00
Tuition	7.50
Room rent, per week	$3.00 to 4.50
Board, per week	8.00

The second state university:

Matriculation	$ 5.00
Incidental	10.00
Tuition	17.50
Room rent, per week	$2.50 to $3.50 up
Board, per week	7.00

The third state university:

All fees total	$25.00 to $57.00
Room rent	$2.50 to $3.50
Board	$5.50 to $7.00

The fourth state university:

Matriculation	$10.00
Incidental and tuition	40.00
Room rent	$3.50 to 5.50
Board	$5.00 to 8.50

The lowest estimate made for nine months, in any one of the four, was $600. In that school, our correspondent states that most of the students pay $700 to $1,000. Tuition, board and room rent amount to $246 for nine months in the Central Normal College. If we estimate the cost of books, laundry and small incidentals at $100, for the nine months, we have a total of $346.

Position Guaranteed?

Occasionally a prospective student asks if we guarantee a position, as teacher or in business office. The answer is invariably that we do not. There have been business colleges that made the promise, but it was unwise. The association of business colleges condemned the practice. Schools can not control positions and should make no promises.

Young people should see that proper preparation must precede employment. That person who is well prepared will not long await a position. The one who delays preparation may miss the best opportunities of a decade. Prosperity is not continuous, but intermittent. The best season for preparation is during a period of slack employment. One is then ready to profit by the rising tide.

You may desire to teach, but decide not to prepare, because you think there will be a surplus of teachers. But suppose there is not a surplus and that a good school is available. You can not apply. We knew a case of that kind last year. The same thing may occur in connection with any avocation. Suppose you prepare and fail to get a position? Make more preparation, if possible. If you can not do that, you are better situated than before, since you are ready to make application for the first vacancy that occurs.

Prepare at the earliest possible time. You must have faith that the world needs you. Without faith in the future, there can be nothing but failure.

A Wonderful Year

Peace, harmony, good-fellowship and industry are outstanding in the Central Normal College this year. A better spirit never pervaded the school. The war era of unrest appears to have passed away. All faculty positions have been filled to satisfaction of officials and students. The students are accomplishing more. This is to be a wonderful year for the college.

The Professional Courses

To the usual professional courses there will be added one in Educational Tests and Measurements. This subject is rapidly growing in popularity. It has heretofore not been taught in the C. N. C. ,except incidentally in the psychology classes. It will now be a regular course and give a 12 weeks' college credit. Prof. H. M. Whisler is the instructor. He had much work, along this line, in Chicago University, with practical experience in the public schools of Chicago. He was appointed the leader in the Indiana school survey in Johnson county. It is believed that many high school teachers will come to Danville for this course during the summer term. The first class will start March 7th. There are not many books on the subject, but the best of them have been placed in the college library to supplement the regular text.

There will be the usual classes in beginning psychology, advanced psychology, methods, observation, school management, principles of teaching, history of education, and supervised teaching.

The Class B Course Do Not Lose a Year

It is important in the young teacher's career not to miss taking at least 12 weeks' additional work each year. School officials are seeking teachers that show a progressive spirit. One who teaches more than one school on a Class A certificate is discredited to some degree, whether justly or not.

If impossible for you to secure your one-year certificate this school year, do not fail to make it possible to do so next year by taking your Class B the summer of 1922. This second term of 12 weeks is of wonderful help to a teacher. After teaching a year one can accomplish so much more as a student. One has then a knowledge of school room difficulties, and has definite aims to accomplish.

You can enter for this course March 7th to March 20th, April 18th to May 1st, May 30th to June 12th. See the State Board rule for late entrance in another column.

R. B. Hale, Mid, Ky., was a student here long ago. He is considering removal to Danville, in order to give his daughter C. N. C. advantages.

The Farm Boy's Problem

In the opinion of many, the farm boy should secure all the schooling he can and then return to the farm, to lead the most independent life known to men. We have commendation only for the idea and recommend it.

We wish a few words with those who expect to leave the farm. Some will go directly to work in factories, and have no interest in this article. Those wishing to enter a profession have before them the great problem of life. They must decide between medicine, dentistry, law, the ministry, teaching; or they may consider a course in mechanical, electrical or chemical engineering.

A medical course now requires six years, a dental course four years, engineering courses four years—all in the most expensive schools. The fees, of necessity, are very high. As a doctor said to us, the other day, a poor boy can not become a physician under present requirements.

There is but one profession, that gives liberal and certain salary, that is now open to a young man of small means. That is the teaching profession. Three months' training in a normal school qualifies a high school graduate to earn $800. Two years in a normal school will qualify him to teach in a high school, with a larger salary than a physician, dentist or lawyer can hope to receive in several years. This looks attractive, and is attractive. The field for teachers is broad, the opportunities to advance many. Every state is endeavoring to improve its teaching force. One qualified to teach in Indiana can secure a place in any other state if he wishes to move. The wages of teachers will continually advance.

We ask the farm boy, who has decided not to be a farmer, to consider teaching. We ask attention to the reasonable expenses in the Central Normal College, where he can secure practical teachers' courses. Take the Class A course the Summer term.

It Pays To Educate

Because—

1. It is a financial investment that yields the highest dividends.
2. It results in safe and sane citizenship.
3. It increases the ability and desire to serve others.
4. It adds to the appreciation and happiness of life.
5. It multiplies the chances of success in life.

With no schooling the child has only one chance in 150,000 of rendering distinguished service.

With elementary schooling the child has four times the chance of the one without it.

With high school education he has 87 times the chance.

With a college education he has 800 times the chance.

Mid-Summer Term July 11-Aug. 17

Many Classes Six Weeks Of Great Value

SIX-WEEK SUMMER TERM

The Central Normal College will conduct, this year, a six-week summer term, to be known as the Mid-Summer term, from July 11 to Aug. 17. This will give an opportunity for grade teachers, and high school teachers, of towns and cities, to secure six-week courses in their favorite subjects. Perfect liberty will be allowed in selecting courses.

Wide Choice of Subjects

The Summer term classes will be so conducted as to make two units of six weeks each. A student entering at the Mid-Summer opening may become a member of any class then in session. New classes will be organized in subjects not in the Summer term list, if there should be sufficient demand.

No Crowding

Several hundred students, who enter at the Mid-Spring opening, will finish their work July 7th and leave Danville. This will insure excellent accommodations for all Mid-Summer term students.

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